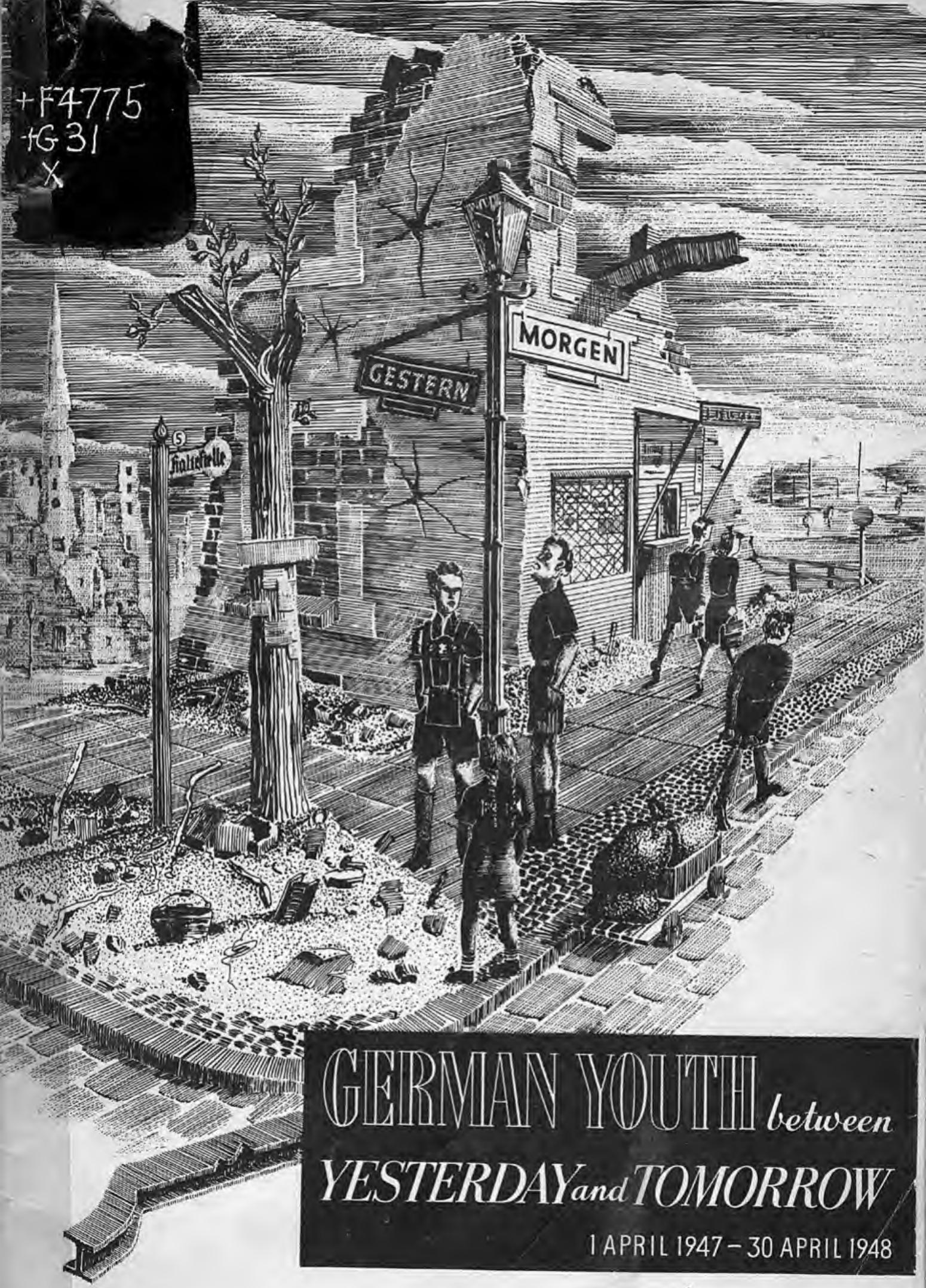


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GERMAN YOUTH *between*
YESTERDAY and TOMORROW

1 APRIL 1947 - 30 APRIL 1948

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Education and Cultural Relations Division
Group Activities Branch
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Berlin, Germany

"GERMAN YOUTH BETWEEN YESTERDAY AND TOMORROW"

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30 April 1948

"GERMAN YOUTH BETWEEN YESTERDAY AND TOMORROW"

INTRODUCTION

The title of this report reflects the mental and spiritual place of German youth during the third year of the occupation. And it is still a question as to whether the majority of youth in Germany will choose the road back to their "yesterday" where they "never had it so good" as under Hitler, or whether they will continue seeking a different and better "tomorrow" - which is certainly a long way off for all of Germany. The road they choose may not be completely determined by themselves, for they are caught, as is the rest of Europe, in the struggle between East and West. Some young Germans have made their choice between these two forces, but the great majority is still waiting and watching - not so much out of indecision as because of the fact that they don't want to be "wrong" again in three, five or ten years. German youth is still in the transient stage between yesterday and tomorrow.

Even if German youth as a whole is still vacillating, certain positive and progressive signs can be noted. One of the most encouraging developments during the past year has been the increased awareness of the need for better trained leaders in youth work. Military Government has stressed this need since the beginning of the occupation, but it is only during the past months that cooperative arrangements between Americans and Germans have been worked out. Another constructive development has been the growing desire on the part of German youth to learn from youth movements and organizations in other countries. Although this desire has been evident since 1945, it is only in the past year that facilities and sentiments in neighboring countries have made it possible for large numbers of Germans to travel abroad. Persons from outside Germany have also contributed to the broadening of programs and ideas of young persons inside Germany. Another trend during this period has been the increased tendency of youth groups to form zonal and inter-zonal organizations. Military Government has attempted to retard this understandable desire lest overcentralization of organization develop before strong local groups function. A final event should be recorded, namely, the licensing of four youth organizations by the Allied Kommandantura in Berlin in October 1947 after more than two years of four-power occupation.

Although figures are no indication of the amount of inner reorientation which has taken place, it is interesting to note that at the end of March 1948 there were over 1,200,000 members of organized youth groups in contrast to 890,000 a year ago and less than 200,000 in April 1946. Youth groups have also increased from approximately 2,000 in April 1946 to over 10,000 in April 1948. Ninety-three youth hostels are being used by young hikers in all parts of the U. S. Zone. Complete statistics, as well as a glossary of German and Military Government terms, will be found at the end of the report.

A notable trend in the U. S. Army Assistance to German youth has been the increasing emphasis on closer cooperation with German youth organizations and Military Government and, at the same time, a decrease in available supplies from official sources.

This report, "German Youth Between Yesterday and Tomorrow" is the third of a series and should be read together with the reports covering the first two years of the occupation. The first of these reports, "Giving Youth New Goals" presented a short historical background of German youth organizations before Hitler, the development of the Hitler Youth, and the first attempts to "denazify and democratize" German Youth after 1945. This was mainly a negative task. The report of the second year of the occupation, March 1946 - March 1947, outlined "a more positive trend...with greater emphasis on the reorientation of German youth." In that year Kreis and Land youth committees were organized and an official-governmental structure developed. Parallel to this was the rapid growth of youth organizations. Although the situation in Germany is still vague in regard to youth work, a certain number of characteristics have begun to emerge. This third report is an attempt to trace the main developments during 1947-48, particularly in reference to their importance for the future.

I. GERMAN YOUTH AND MILITARY GOVERNMENT

In 1947-48 Military Government continued to emphasize that the reorientation of German youth is essentially a German responsibility. The role of Military Government in this development is threefold: (a) assisting those forces inside Germany to provide leadership and direction to the citizens of tomorrow; (b) fostering an atmosphere in which the positive elements can find expression in society; and (c) preventing the recurrence of any totalitarian or militaristic tendencies among youth organizations. Basically, Military Government youth officials have been guided by these broad principles. The role of Military Government is specifically outlined in the Military Government Regulations, Title 8, Part 7 as revised in March 1947.

Although these Military Government Regulations have been governing in the past year, it has been necessary to continuously interpret and implement certain of these policies. The main point at which the enforcement of Military Government Regulations has been lax has been concerning the ban on inter-Land and inter-Zonal organizations. Practically every youth organization has broken the spirit of this regulation even though it has stayed within the letter of the law. This constant desire on the part of Germans to organize nationally is natural and understandable, but Military Government has opposed domination from the top by forbidding the formation of inter-Land organizations. Other matters of policy discussed were the use of uniforms, badges and pins. It was decided to continue the enforcement of the ban on uniforms and to require the registration of emblems, banners and posters used by youth groups. However, this registration is now the responsibility of the Kreis Youth Committee instead of the Land Military Government. It was furthermore agreed that the top age level for membership in youth groups be maintained at twenty-five. Under Allied Control Authority Directive 43, Military Government has disbanded several organizations and forbidden their use of model airplanes.

Monthly staff conferences of youth activities officers from the Laender have been held during the reporting period at the following places:

15 - 16 May 1947	Berlin
2 - 3 July 1947	Assmanshausen, Hesse
12 - 14 September 1947	Wiesbaden (German-American Conference)
9 - 10 October 1947	Berlin
13 - 14 November 1947	Bremen
11 - 12 December 1947	Stuttgart (German-American Sports Conference)
12 - 13 February 1948	Bad Wiessee, Bavaria
11 - 12 March 1948	Berlin
8 - 9 April 1948	Wiesbaden

These two-day meetings have been the opportunity for thorough discussion of the main issues in Youth Activities in the U. S. Zone and Berlin Sector. Attention has been given to any new developments which might justify re-emphasis of needs or an alteration of policy. In all Laender it has become evident that the training of competent leaders was the major need among youth groups. Military Government's policy has been to stimulate German groups and leaders to open schools for this all-important task. However, for political, economic and other reasons, leadership training schools have not actually opened in the U. S. Zone. An account of the Wannsee school at Berlin, which started its first two-weeks' course on 16 February 1948, is contained in the section, "Berlin". Although it has not been possible to establish leadership training schools, a large number of short-term courses have been held in every Land. These courses have been primarily concerned with developing particular skills such as camp leadership, music, hiking, sports, etc. It is expected that in the coming six months, full-time leadership training centers will be established in each Land to fill this most glaring need in youth work.

This past year has been characterized by closer cooperation between German youth leaders and Military Government youth officials. Although it is true that Laender Military Government personnel meet frequently and regularly with representatives of the Ministry of Culture, as well as with the youth groups, time has not been found for over-all planning on a broader basis. During this period OMGUS has called two German-American conferences--one at Wiesbaden, September 1947, the other in Stuttgart on sports, December 1947. The main purpose for these conferences was to give Germans and Americans the opportunity to discuss informally matters of mutual concern in youth work. At neither conference were Germans invited as representatives of organizations, but rather as individuals interested in the future of Germany.

The Wiesbaden conference was by far the more important, as it gave Germans and Americans the opportunity to evaluate two years of work. In general, Military Government basic policy as outlined above was accepted as satisfactory. Certain findings of this conference are given here in detail, as they reveal accurately the situation of German youth today:

"Both Germans and Americans still make the mistake of giving too much subject matter and content and not enough thought in forming and shaping the thinking of youth."

"Democratization of youth groups has actually made big progress, not politically speaking but in the direction of basic ideals of democracy. On the other hand the unorganized youth is more distant from democracy and less open than it was two years ago."

The most profitable part of the conference itself was the discussion in the three working groups composed of both Germans and Americans. Group "A" dealt with the topic, "Evaluation and Suggestions on the Total Youth Program in Germany", and is particularly noteworthy:

"We are grateful that Military Government's Youth Activity Program is not one of cultural propaganda or military and political domination, but offers to German youth an opportunity for the unhampered growth of personality in vital contact with human society."

"We believe that Military Government could increase the efficiency of youth activities in the following ways:

"By assisting patiently the organic and, therefore, rather slow growth of the new agencies and procedures of youth activities, among them the very necessary process of carefully and critically scrutinizing the ideals German youth had set before them during the last decades; especially this latter process should not be unduly hampered by impatience."

"By putting less emphasis on the increase in numbers, on statistics, reports, and the development of a bureaucratic machinery."

"By a staff policy that keeps good youth officers in their positions as long as possible, a policy which has proven its worth in various cases."

"By advising the Army to cooperate in its youth program more closely and fully with German agencies. (In view of recent experiences, we recommend in particular that for employment as German helpers the Army should select only such people as seem well suited for youth work.)"

"By giving wide and adequate publicity to the policies and purposes of its youth policy."

"By providing German youth with books, magazines, manuals, etc., on youth activities abroad, especially in the German language."

"By assisting German youth literature, in particular youth magazines, in a well-planned way."

"By promoting ample personal contacts of youth across border lines of Laender, Zones, and states, assisting trips of German youth to foreign countries and visits of foreign youth groups and foreigners willing to help in German youth work to Germany."

"By strictly maintaining its attitude of keeping youth activities free from party politics."

"By continuous efforts to bring about fruitful relations between youth-activities, home and schools."

"By giving efficient help to training courses for youth leaders in providing extensive participation and cooperation of American and other foreign experts and friends of youth."

"The ultimate goal of youth activities is the development of a democratic way of life, individual responsibility, initiative, and the will to cooperate. It is our conviction that this goal is more efficiently served by way of practical acting than by theoretic explanations of democratic principles and mere verbal instruction."

The German-American meeting on sports at Stuttgart in December 1947 brought together twenty sports leaders from the U. S. Zone and Berlin sector. Discussion among the Germans clearly demonstrated the differences of opinion in Germany today between the advocates of one strong all-inclusive sports organization (Einheitsverband) and those persons who favor various specialized sports organizations (Fachverbund) not dominated by a powerful combination of all sports groups, which was the Nazi pattern. As it was primarily a fact-finding meeting, no decisions were taken at the conference, but it gave Military Government officials the opportunity to learn the thoughts and plans of sports leaders from the entire zone.

In view of the fact that Military Government policies on youth do not seem to be known to the general public, a greater effort was made to publicize these policies so that interested Germans could rely on those directives and measures which affect their work. Through personal conversations, the radio, and newspapers the Germans should become acquainted with Military Government ideas and suggestions in order that no group in Germany will interpret these regulations to serve its own ends. For example, it was only after a radio speech by a Military Government official that the sports adherents in one Land realized that they could organize independently of the single sport organization licensed up to that time.

During this reporting period only one expert consultant in youth work has come to Germany at Government expense. Miss Margaret Day arrived in April 1947 and, after making a three-month survey for Military Government, remained in Germany as a representative of a private youth organization. Other experts competent in a particular phase of youth work can be of invaluable assistance to Military Government by advising on and demonstrating in specific jobs. In view of the importance of introducing new ideas into Germany, more experts in the field of youth work are needed. For an account of the contribution made by American and Allied personnel sent by private agencies, see the section, "Expanding Horizons."

The Reichsmark Reorientation Fund of Military Government has been employed to assist certain projects of general interest to all youth groups, notably, publications committees and leadership training schools. In view of the late date at which these funds became available, it is believed that greater use will be made of them during the coming year. Through both the dollar and the Reichsmark fund it is possible to stimulate youth activities in Germany by judicious spending in strategic places.

U. S. Military Government officials have held numerous formal and informal conferences with representatives of the three other occupying powers in Germany. Although these meetings have been only on a consultative basis, it is noticeable that in spite of different policies, the basic problems of youth are the same in all four zones. It is interesting to note that American and British policies are more similar than either the French or the Russian.

II. GERMAN YOUTH AND THE STATE

From 1933-1945, the Hitler Youth "enjoyed" the privilege of being a state-supported youth organization. This meant that young people--provided they were good "Aryans"--were given all the advantages and assistance possible. Today, in spite of lip-service to the importance of youth, in spite of speeches about "Youth being the hope of the future", and in spite of many "Ruf an die Jugend", young people do not have the full support of German state officials. This should not be misconstrued to mean that a state-supported, state-controlled youth movement is desirable, but rather that youth organizations should be able to request and receive adequate assistance from the state, on both a Kreis or Land level. This has not always been the case as state officials have sometimes been guilty of propagating and assisting only those youth organizations which are of the same general political philosophy as they themselves and have not remained impartial helping every organization which has as its fundamental goal the education of young people. Certain state officials have complained when youth has exercised its right of criticism of state measures "that youth was getting out of hand".

However, an advance has been made in that regular government budgets for youth work have been approved in the Laender. Although the total amount allocated is often insufficient, the employment of full-time secretaries in some Kreis has been made possible. These persons serve as the secretaries of the semi-official Kreis youth committee, which acts as a co-ordinating youth council in the Kreise.

In regard to the official administration of youth, each Land has developed somewhat differently, according to local customs and initiative. In Bavaria the president of the Land Youth Ring (Committee) is the responsible official for youth work in the Ministry of Education. In Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden, the Land Youth Committee has only an indirect relationship to the ministry in that the president is elected and may or may not be a member of the ministry.

This whole problem of the administrative position of youth activities in the German Government has been under dispute during this year. There has been a difference of opinion as to whether the Ministry of the Interior (the Welfare Division) or the Ministry of Culture should be the responsible agent. This controversy has been based on different interpretations of the Prussian Law of 1922, which made it optional for the Jugendamt to be placed under the Ministry of the Interior. This question was thoroughly discussed at a meeting of the Welfare Committee of the Laenderat on 3 December 1947. There was a concensus of opinion that youth welfare work belonged within the competence of the Ministry of the Interior, but there was disagreement as to the place of youth activities. The following statement was finally accepted: "Organizations or festivities of all kinds, as well as the establishment and maintenance of institutions for popular education, insofar as such extend to the physical, mental, and moral education of juveniles, are functions in the field of youth activities." It was left up to each Land to determine whether the Jugendamt should be administratively responsible to the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of the Interior.

Officially, Kreis youth committees have been established in all Kreise throughout the U. S. Zone. A close survey of these committees, however, reveals that many are not fulfilling the functions for which they were originally set up. Part of the fault lies in a misunderstanding of those functions in that it is often not clear whether they are responsible to German administration or Military Government. The question of committee finance has also been unsolved in many instances. Only where the local community has felt financially and morally responsible for the committee has its work been effective and served a real need. In too many Kreise the committees have never been accepted, and it has been necessary constantly to reorganize them and to reinforce them of their main function, coordination of youth work. After a survey of all Kreis youth committees by Military Government in Hesse, the following recommendations were made for the improvement of these committees in all Laender:

1. A better understanding on the part of the committee members of the purpose and functions of the committee.
2. Some law or directive from the Germans that would give the Kreis youth committees a legal status. The committees might then feel themselves a part of the German educational program, and not just an organ for carrying out Military Government regulations and directives.
3. A more thorough interpretation and understanding of the Army Assistance to German Youth Activities Program and what it is expected to contribute to German youth.
4. More guidance in learning the value of the committee process as a method of attacking social problems in a democratic community.
5. Considerable assistance in setting minimum standards and procedures for selecting Jugendpfleger and youth leaders.

One of the most encouraging signs in some communities has been the closer cooperation between the schools and youth organizations. Extra-curricular activities in Germany have been practically divorced from the official school program and the school building. Under the pressure of housing shortage, the Ministry of Culture in Wuerttemberg-Baden has permitted school buildings to be used after school hours by youth groups. In Berlin, school rooms and gymnasiums have been put at the disposal of youth committees; in one city district the school office allowed the youth organization to give talks on their aims and purposes during class hours. The first high school student conference held in Bavaria discussed student government and extra-curricular activities. This was an opportunity for much-needed contact between pupils from different schools and the exchange of ideas on pupil-initiated planning.

One of the outstanding efforts to acquaint young Germans with their government was undertaken in an "Information Week for Governmental, Social and Political Problems" at Dachau, Bavaria, sponsored jointly by the Bavarian Land Youth Ring and the Army Assistance to G.Y.A. Military Government officials for the most part participated as observers, although the opening speech was given by the Military Governor of Bavaria. Two hundred delegates from all the Kreise in Bavaria heard representatives of the government discuss each department's work and its contribution to the welfare of the people. Questionnaires filled in by participants after the conference indicated almost unanimous approval of the conference and

stressed the need for greater tolerance, less emphasis on representation of party or church, and more cooperation as members of the same community and state. This realization itself was no small accomplishment.

Progress made in youth activities in Land Hesse was demonstrated at the "Creative Youth Exhibition" in Frankfurt organized by the Land Youth Committee from 26 July to 16 August 1947. This exhibition featured both the work of individual young people and of the major youth organizations in the Land and afforded an impressive indication of what has been done by organized youth. The largest displays were those prepared by the Roman Catholic and Evangelical churches. The Oberbuergermeister of Frankfurt, members of the Ministry of Education and a member of the Military Government of Hesse spoke at the opening meeting. Contributions of display material and books had been made by Swedish, French, British, and American organizations. In Munich a youth exhibition was held in August 1947 to show how German youth can assist in rebuilding a new Germany out of ruins and rubble. At the end of April 1948 the Youth groups in Wurttemberg-Baden exhibited their accomplishments in Stuttgart. These exhibitions were official displays sponsored by the state, but the posters and work was done almost exclusively by young people themselves.

III. U. S. ARMY ASSISTANCE TO GERMAN YOUTH (GYA)

German youth and American personnel in Germany have become increasingly aware of the importance of the U. S. Army Assistance Program to German youth activities (GYA). The past year has been characterized by two main developments: closer cooperation between Military Government and Army GYA authorities, and greater emphasis by GYA on assistance to organized youth.

At the Wiesbaden German-American conference mentioned above, Army personnel and Germans discussed frankly the place of GYA in the whole youth picture in Germany today. The following comments were made by Germans at the conference and reveal the attitude of intelligent German youth leaders toward GYA:

- a. The first part of the GYA program has been of tremendous help (providing of tents, transportation, etc.) but that has been completed and the second part, in which German youth itself is assuming greater responsibility, has begun.
- b. Apprentice training centers for German youth should be started.
- c. There is disillusionment, since GYA has not to date touched the need of the German youth at its very center. Instead of requisitioning a house and taking it away from a German family or agency for use as a youth center, it would be better to provide material and let the German youth work together to build a center. This would be more helpful and would be better than creating tensions between the parents who lose the house and the German youth who take it over.
- d. The personnel in GYA changes too rapidly.
- e. Promises made have not been kept.
- f. Americans should work more closely with the German youth, their leaders and their committees.

g. More films showing the cultural progress of life in America should be used.

h. A serious problem is how German youth can cooperate directly with the Army without interference of German official agencies.

i. Differences exist not so much in regard to the ultimate goal of GYA but about some of the methods. Difficulties arise when the assistance is offered and provided in a way which does not develop German self-initiative.

j. There should be more and more help to guide German youth to self-help, not to impose an Army program on German youth. GYA should ask where assistance is needed and thus leave the initiative for the program to the German youth. This can be accomplished if GYA contacts German youth authorities before initiating any project or program.

In reply a GYA official made the following comments:

a. The promotional phase of GYA which was necessary to overcome the tremendous inertia and shock that existed after the war has come to an end, more of an effort is being made to work very closely with the Germans.

b. GYA wishes to work more in educational lines and much more closely with educational agencies but only as an operational agency implementing the policies of Military Government.

c. When the Army helps organized groups more than unorganized youth, it is only carrying out the mandate received from Military Government.

d. Gifts of food, candy and the like have not been provided by any bureaucracy or by the Army. Every item that has been given to a German child has been given by the American soldier and other Americans from their own money. There is no appropriation for providing supplies to implement the GYA.

e. It is realized that the rapid rotation of personnel hampers and hinders understanding. Unfortunately it is a matter over which GYA has no control.

In an effort to give its GYA German and American personnel better guidance, European Command Headquarters and Military Government have prepared a neat and attractive handbook on which has been distributed to all GYA personnel. Copies of this GYA Guide may be had from the Training and Education Branch, QPOT Division, Headquarters, EUCOM, APO 403. Frequent leadership training courses for American officers and enlisted men supervising the program, as well as for Germans employed in the GYA centers, have been held throughout the U. S. Zone by GYA officials. A pamphlet, "Idea Exchange", has been published and provides practical suggestions for units in the Field.

In its effort to help reorient German youth, EUCOM GYA headquarters has initiated a number of excellent projects which include the following: Translation of American program material for use in GYA centers, e.g., "Parliamentary Procedure" and "How to Lead Group Discussions"; the distribution of 2000 posters sponsoring stamp collectors clubs; the procure-

ment of unused magazines from the "Stars and Stripes" newsstands for distribution to GYA centers; and the launching of an ambitious program of correspondence between German and American young people entitled, "Youth Helps Youth". All this has been accomplished in spite of a reduction in GYA troop strength and less participation by U. S. and Allied volunteers.

With the exception of some Special Service supplies, little material help for GYA can be expected from sources other than volunteer contributions. Appeals to local military posts have brought satisfactory results in some cases, and a large number of GYA personnel have interested their home town groups in the states to support the work in the GYA centers. Army postal facilities have been revised so as to permit Americans in the states to use APO facilities to send packages for use by German youth groups. A large quantity of food and clothing has been received, as well as supplies for craft shops and libraries, and seeds for gardens. However, it must be continuously stressed, and particularly to the Germans, that any supplies or food which young people receive in the GYA centers are a result of volunteer contributions of interested Americans - military and civilian.

During Christmas and Easter GYA has been instrumental in organizing special parties for German young people. In most military posts all American personnel participated in these celebrations at which over a million Germans and Displaced Persons' children received contributions of one sort or another. To quote an official GYA report, "The Christmas parties were made possible by individual donations totaling \$250,000. In addition to this sum, thousands of dollars worth of supplies consisting mostly of clothes and food were mailed from the United States to individuals connected with the GYA Program and given to the youth. A few of the outstanding gifts obtained with the \$250,000 were 2,375,000 candy bars, hundreds of gallons of ice cream, over 47,000 tooth brushes and tubes of tooth paste, tons of clothing and hundreds of pounds of fruit and food. It is also interesting to note that the majority of the 400,000 toys given to the youth were made from scrap and salvage by American, Allied and indigenous personnel, and were not purchased with funds that were donated."

American women volunteer groups have become more active as they have familiarized themselves with the needs of German youth. A zone-wide training conference held in Berlin in May 1947 was attended by more than 250 women. Subsequent training has been given from time to time in each Military Post. Thirty-two WAC officers and enlisted personnel give full time to the work, and are responsible for recruiting and training women volunteers. The average monthly participation on the part of dependents is approximately 1,000. The contributions which these women make are varied, including sewing, handicraft, music, dancing, instruction in home nursing, home economics, dramatics, and discussions.

GYA has emphasized during the past year the need for working more closely with organized youth groups. In practically all localities where there is GYA personnel, transportation has been made available to youth groups. In Germany today this type of assistance is of the greatest value. In one month over 48,450 gallons of gas were used by GYA for transporting German youth.

In many places in the U. S. Zone GYA centers are open to all youth groups on an impartial basis. (See chart on aid to organized Youth Groups.)

Although there is friction at times between German youth centers and those sponsored by the Army, continuous efforts have been made to integrate the GYA centers into the whole community. This has been done by forming parents' advisory committees and inviting youth organizations to sit on coordinating committees with army officials. Only as the GYA activities become an integral part of the community will they be able to make a lasting contribution to German youth, which will be noticeable even after Americans have withdrawn.

IV. GERMAN YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

In spite of the interest shown by Military Government, GYA and German governmental officials for the youth of Germany, the main stimulus to youth work has come from the unofficial voluntary youth organizations. It is through these organizations -- churches, sports groups, trade unions, etc. -- that young people in Germany have found a means of expression for their religious, political and social interests.

Membership in the youth organizations has increased from 200,000 in 1946 to over 1,200,000 at the end of March 1948. However, in the last four months there has been no appreciable change in membership, and it is not expected that any noticeable increase will take place during the coming year. Of this number, approximately 90% belong to the three major categories of youth organizations: religious, sports and trade unions. About 55 percent of the members are male, which, in view of the excess of women in Germany today (170 - 100), indicates that the male population is more active in youth activities. This is especially true in the sports groups, but in certain other groups, notably the religious, there are more girls than boys. For more detailed statistics on the youth organizations, see the tables at the end of the report.

No attempt will be made to give a full account of the 10,000 youth groups in the U. S. Zone. A critical analysis of the development of each major type of youth organization will be outlined, particularly in regard to its influence on German youth and its possible role in the future. Whenever possible special mention will be made of outstanding events and major trends. Recognition should also be made of the many small local groups which meet together in homes, in schools, in the open air, or in a ruined building. These groups may not be known beyond their own members, do not seek publicity, do not attempt to sell an idea, but their influence on their members may be more effective than all the action of the more highly-organized groups.

Religious

As of March 1948 there were over 468,770 members in religious youth organizations in comparison with 358,696 a year ago. This figure composes approximately 37.3% of the total of all organized youth. A little less than 2/3 of them are Catholic, over half of whom are in Bavaria. The Evangelical youth groups make up the other third, with the Free Church youth organizations composing only a very small percentage. There are also a number of youth groups of special organizations like the Quakers, Christian Scientists, Bahai and Old Catholic.

Although religious groups are numerically strong, their influence on German youth is no greater than that of the church in Germany as a whole. In general, they have been closely related to the official churches and there has been little opportunity for young people themselves to exert any influence. An observer at a meeting of Protestant youth pastors from all four zones noted the following, which is indicative although perhaps an overstatement: "It was evident that the pastors, far from encouraging the development of self-initiative and self-government in their youth groups, exercised very close control of them, seeking first and foremost to guard them from any possible contact with youth of other groups." A similar attitude is noticeable in a number of Kreise where the religious groups have refused to register with the Kreis youth committee for fear of control. Some have refused to turn in reports on membership to Military Government unless given direct orders to do so. It has also been observed that certain church groups are the least interested in receiving assistance from GYA.

On the other hand, within the Catholic and Evangelical church youth elements, there have appeared a few of the most encouraging signs for the future. The so-called "Boys' Town" at Vilbel (Hesse) operated by the Evangelical Church of Hesse, with the assistance of an American Military Police battalion, is one of the most hopeful projects in Germany today. The recent organization of the Catholic young workers, similar to and inspired by the "Jeunesse Ouvrière Catholique" (JOC, Catholic Working Youth) in France and Belgium indicates that certain groups in the church are aware of its responsibility to all young people. What is believed to be the first meeting of its kind in Germany was held in Berlin when a Catholic priest, a Protestant pastor and Jewish rabbi addressed a group of young people representing all three faiths.

Although the German YMCA and YWCA are still closely connected with the church special mention should be made of their independent activities. Both of these organizations have full-time leadership training schools, the YWCA at Herzfeld, Hesse, and Berlin, the YMCA at Kassel. The YMCA, although dominated by the same people who ran it before 1933, has shown a keen interest in the returned prisoners of war, many of whom learned of the YMCA for the first time in prisoner of war camps. It has established a number of rest homes for these men in an effort to help them become rehabilitated into post-war Germany. Besides this the YMCA has begun work for juvenile delinquents in industrial areas. Both YMCA and YWCA have received numerous visitors from outside Germany - the most notable being Dr. John R. Mott, president of the International YMCA and Nobel Peace prize winner of 1946. Dr. Mott spoke to capacity crowds in the three western zones and in Berlin. For other assistance from groups and persons from outside Germany, see the chapter on expanding horizons.

In spite of these encouraging developments, the majority of religious groups do not conceive of youth work as much more than Bible study and related activities. Most of them have a psychopathic fear of anything smacking of socialism and are often reluctant to cooperate with non-religious groups. Church-sponsored youth groups need to concentrate more on a general program to the whole community instead of narrowing their activities to their own members. These groups are still living too much in their "yesterday", hoping and praying that a better "tomorrow" will come.

Sports

In spite of limited facilities and equipment, the sports organizations throughout Germany have progressed during the year. In Baden twenty-two different types of sports follow organized schedules, in Wuerttemberg, 3,224 teams were enrolled in all categories of different soccer leagues, and 1,700 teams participated in German handball during September 1947. The first athletic stadium to be rebuilt since the war opened on 7 September 1947 at Karlsruhe-Mühlburg, Wuerttemberg-Baden, with a seating capacity of 2,000 and standing room for 18,000. Every Sunday athletic matches attract capacity crowds in practically all cities throughout Germany. In the past year members of sports groups have increased from 280,454 to 478,707, of whom about 1/3 are women. In view of the fact that adult and youth sections of sports groups are not separated it is impossible to determine what percentage of the total is young people.

Although sports organizations have increased in size, there has been discussion among sports leaders concerning the type of organization which German sports should follow: "Einheitsverband vs. Fachverband". (One single, all-inclusive organization versus organization by type of sports) The issue came to a head in Wuerttemberg-Baden where the Landessportverband assumed that it had an exclusive hold on all sports because it was licensed by Military Government. After Military Government explained that this was a misconceived notion, five independent sports groups requested and were granted a license, leading eventually to the dissolution of the Landessportverband. However, the independent organizations did come together on a voluntary basis to form a coordinating committee. This type of organizational structure appears to be more favorable, as it will prevent the development of one centralized sports organization such as existed under the Nazis. Foreign sports groups have indicated that they are hesitant to recognize German sports as long as these are organized on a centralized basis.

Sport enthusiasts in Germany have regretted the fact that their teams have not been able to resume playing matches with other countries. This interest has been particularly stimulated by the Olympic games in 1948, and Germans have been disappointed that they were not invited to participate. All sports magazines carried a complete coverage of the winter Olympics. A few tentative attempts have been made by other countries to renew sporting contacts with Germans. Freiherr von Cramm has played tennis in Sweden several times. A swiss soccer team played the first international match in Germany since the war in Wuerttemberg-Baden in November 1947. A number of German teams have competed in various sports against teams of the occupation forces or displaced persons.

In order to meet the need for trained sports leaders, a sports college was started in Cologne during the summer of 1947. This school serves both the British and American Zones, but due to restricted housing conditions in Cologne, only 12 of the 163 students enrolled during the last semester were from the U. S. Zone. Entrance to the college requires the same qualifications as admission to any institute of higher education. The school provides a two-year course, and a number of sports organizations

in the U. S. Zone have sponsored short-term courses (two weeks to two months) for physical education instructors. This is absolutely necessary in order to fill the immediate need for such instructors by the sports groups and the schools. In addition to this there is a sports school opened in Bavaria whose primary function is the training of school teachers who will devote part time to teaching physical education in the public schools.

One of the greatest needs in Germany in the field of sports is leadership in public recreation and an expanded physical education program in public schools. Formerly sports clubs and organizations tended to be small exclusive cliques attracting persons from one class of society only. In its "tomorrow" in sports, Germany needs to establish wide-spread public recreational facilities, develop an athletic program in the schools which is more than gymnastics, and decentralize its sports organizations.

Trade Unions

The fastest growing youth group in Germany today is that of the young trade unionists, with a membership of 162,751 members in March 1948. It is the third largest type of youth organization in the U. S. Zone. This growth has been due largely to help from the adult trade unions and the very important role which these associations play in Germany today. A trade union youth exhibit in Hesse featured the theme, "Learn While You Earn", and showed the possibilities for young people in various industries in that Land.

Traditionally the Trade Union youth groups have been closely affiliated with the Trade Unions during the past 40 years. Most of its members were apprentices and as such attend trade schools during part of the week.

From 15 - 17 January 1948, the first interzonal conference of the trade union youth was held in Hallthurm, near Berchtesgaden (Bavaria). A total of 51 representatives from the four zones and Berlin were present; six female and 45 male. The age breakdown was as follows: 25 years or under, 18 persons; 25-35 years, 19 persons; over 35, 14 persons. The meeting was presided over by the general secretary of the Bavarian trade unions. The following subjects were discussed during the three day sessions:

- a. "Status of trade union youth work"
- b. "Youth labor legislation"
- c. "Technical and vocational schools"
- d. "Aims of trade union youth work"

In other Laender, Trade Union Youth have found it necessary to hold weekend training courses on political and labor questions, and cultural and civic prospects for young workers. Since this group

composes the largest number of young people outside the school, and as no other youth group has the same appeal to working youth, the trade unions can become a formative factor in the young Germany of tomorrow.

Boy and Girl Scouts

Although Boy and Girl Scout (Pfadfinder) type organizations have been permitted in the U. S. Zone for the past two years, these organizations have been slow in developing. In March 1948 there were less than 7,000 Scouts in the American area of occupation, of whom about 1,000 were girls. One of the main reasons for this slow development is that it has been difficult to find satisfactory leaders for either group. This lack of good leaders has plagued the Scouting movement during its past two years. In Hesse and Berlin a number of would-be Boy Scout leaders were disapproved by Military Government. The Girl Scouts have been better advised and have worked slowly, stressing the need for good leaders before establishing any organization. One of the most stimulating of their leadership courses was a series of two training conferences held in July 1947 at Ruedesheim, Hesse. Girl Scouts leaders from four foreign countries were present. Through such international contacts, particularly a four-weeks' training camp in Sweden, the Girl Scout movement has received real impetus. Potential leaders have become aware of the place of scouting in their communities. But it was necessary for the Girl Scout organization to separate itself administratively from its male counterparts in order to develop freely and independently. Representatives of Girl Scouts groups from throughout the U. S. Zone met in Stuttgart in October 1947 to plan cooperation among the various groups, particularly in view of obtaining eventual recognition by the World Bureau of Scouts.

Although the Boy Scouts have had the same opportunities, they have not taken full advantage of these contacts. Today certain small nuclei are forming in line with international scouting policy, the Evangelical Scouts, Catholic Scouts (St. George) and non-confessional group. In Bavaria and Bremen these different groups have agreed to work together and have formed an overall Pfadfinder Ring, but with each group maintaining its independence.

Even before 1933 the German Scouting movement was never recognized by the International Headquarters. A great deal of progress must still be made if Scouting is to have a sound appeal to German youth. It can be a potentially dangerous group in Germany if its leaders are not carefully advised and if the external aspects of Scouting (uniforms and marching) are emphasized instead of the true scouting spirit.

Falken

One of the leading politically-minded youth groups to reappear after the last war is the Falken, frequently referred to as the "Sozialistische Jugendbewegung Deutschlands" - the socialistic youth movement of Germany.

This organization has developed along similar lines in all Laender and Berlin, so that it can be assumed that it has a strongly-centralized organization (The headquarters of the "working committee" of the Falken is in Hannover, British Zone). In March 1948 the Falken had 33,806 members in the U. S. Zone and the U. S. Sector in Berlin, about 2.6 percent of the total membership of all youth groups. In structure and philosophy the Falken are closely related to the SPD (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands - social democratic party), but there is reason to believe that it has been able to maintain its independency of action even though receiving various kinds of support from the SPD. Its leaders are young and in many cases more imaginative than the older politicians of the party.

The Falken were forbidden by Hitler in 1933 and for 12 years had no opportunity to develop leaders for its organization. One is struck today by the youthfulness of those leaders who have "come up" in the past two years. They are energetic and enthusiastic, but often lack experience. To assist and to orient them the Falken established a leadership training school at Walkmushle, Nelsungen (Hesse), on 12 May 1947, an old traditional ground having belonged to the Falken before 1933. Besides this, a number of the Falken have had the opportunity to meet with other Socialistic youth groups abroad and have attended conferences in Denmark, Sweden and France.

One of the strongholds of the Falken is in Hanau (Hesse), where the members have reconstructed their own youth center, one of the few cases where a youth group has gone ahead and helped itself.

The outstanding event for the Falken during the past year was the "Sozialistische Jugendtage" (Socialistic Youth Congress) in Stuttgart from 29 - 31 August 1947 on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the socialistic international youth. The organizers had expected 15,000 young people, but less than one-third of that number actually came. Two thousand of these had participated in a two-weeks' tent camp before the main meeting. There was considerable criticism of this camp by the local population, especially on the grounds of misconduct of a number of the campers. It is evident that such large demonstrations have more of a political character than any sound educational value.

The Falken are well on their way to regaining the place they had in the Germany of "yesterday". In the future it is hoped that they will put greater emphasis on the educational aspect of their program and less on a one-sided political approach to young people.

Frei Deutsche Jugend (FDJ)

The other politically-minded group, the Freie Deutsche Jugend (Free German Youth), is smaller than the Falken but much more vociferous. In March 1948 it had almost 10,000 members in the U. S. occupied areas. This figure includes the 2,514 in the "Freie Jugend Gemeinschaft" in Wuerttemberg-Baden, which, while claiming to be completely independent of the FDJ, has nevertheless requested permission to associate with the FDJ of Bavaria and Hesse. Its activities are very similar to those of the FDJ. No request has ever been made to organize a FDJ in Wuerttemberg-Baden, and it is felt that the Freie Jugend Gemeinschaft satisfies the same needs.

Like the Falken, the FDJ is a highly centralized organization with its headquarters in the Soviet Sector of Berlin, Kronenstrasse 30/31. The FDJ is the only youth organization permitted in the Russian Zone, where it claims to have about 500,000 members. While purporting to be supra-party, 11 of the 16 members of its central committee belong to the SED (Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands - Social Unity Party). In a meeting of this committee in January 1948 the three non-SED members resigned, leaving only the religious representatives and the SED members in the central committee. However, in March the LDP and CDU representatives were replaced in an attempt to keep the semblance of non-party affiliations and an "open to all" appearance. Whereas the Falken do not always follow the SPD line, the Freie Deutsche Jugend can usually be counted on to be more disciplined disciples of the SED. The FDJ has assumed a radically different approach to youth problems in the eastern zone than in the western. In the east the FDJ has had a much more positive approach to youth problems, whereas in the west it has been almost completely negative. This was demonstrated at a meeting of the Hesse FDJ association when the first day of the conference was spent in criticizing all other youth groups, German officials and Military Government.

The leadership of the FDJ is in the hands of well-trained and capable persons, some of whom have been trained outside of Germany, although on the local level most of the younger leaders are indigenously trained. A number of these local leaders have attended the main FDJ leadership training school at Waldhof, Bodensee, outside Berlin (Russian Zone). Here 60 to 80 students take part in an eight-weeks' course. This is divided into 3/4 theory and about 1/4 practical youth work. The FDJ claims to have 36 other leadership schools through which over 6,000 young people have passed.

In May 1947, approximately 30 persons from the U. S. Zone attended the second parliament of the FDJ in Meissen (Russian Zone). It was a big political rally with flags waving, torch-light parades and marching. It was extremely well organized and well run with representatives from the World Federation of Democratic Youth present as speakers, as well as the whole bevy of SED and FDJ regular speakers. Emphasis was on the four "rights" of youth on which the FDJ bases its program:

1. Political rights
2. Right to work and for recreation
3. Right to an education
4. Right to happiness and pleasure

The same criticism can be made of this parliament as of the Falken meeting in Stuttgart - it was a large political demonstration. Its effect on the young person was largely emotional, giving him the feeling of "belonging". There was little appeal to the intellect.

The FDJ is the only youth organization to have made an appeal to the Allied Control Authority for recognition on a "national scale". This application has been carried through various committees up to the Deputies' meeting level, but has always been rejected by a three-to-one vote on the grounds that the time is not yet favorable for national youth organizations. On the local level, the FDJ has had several of its proposed constitutions returned for revision on the grounds that they were undemocratic. In one of these proposed constitutions there was the provision that 100 percent of the membership dues should be turned over to higher headquarters.

As an organization with no "yesterday", the FDJ can appeal to youth without any of the tradition-binding methods of older organizations. It is free to maneuver in order to meet the exigencies and needs of young people as they appear. And it must be said that it has done an exceptionally fine job of keeping itself in the public eye in spite of its small numbers. It has a keen political awareness of the developments among youth, but lacks a strong and solid educational program. But if it remains closely tied to the party line of one particular party and does not broaden out in an attempt to achieve a real "Einheit" (unity) with other youth groups, it is in danger of becoming a narrow sectarian organization.

Naturfreunde

This is a youth-serving organization in contrast to the youth groups described above. It has about 18,270 members in the U. S. Zone, drawn mainly from the workers. The Naturfreunde was first established in 1895 in Vienna, Austria, with the following aims and objectives: "Striving for better understanding and for enjoying nature; improvement of the standard of living of the workers through socialism; establishment of hostels which will offer workers and their children an opportunity to spend the night or vacations in the woods at a very cheap price." These principles are still accepted by the Naturfreunde today. The German section of the Naturfreunde maintains close contact with the international headquarters in Zuerich, Switzerland, although the leadership in recent months has shown strong left-wing socialistic tendencies.

In Bavaria the Naturfreunde have 21 buildings in contrast to the 50 owned by them before 1933. In Wuerttemberg-Baden 19 houses are now in operation. At the end of March 1948, delegates from 12 Laender in the three western zones met in a conference at Hesse. The principal purpose of this meeting was to coordinate and standardize practices and goals among the Laender organizations. Emphasis was placed on the need for cooperation between the Naturfreunde and other organizations, and with Military Government. Specific plans were made to organize homes for delinquents and homeless youth.

Youth Hostels

The Youth Hostel Associations should also be classified as a youth-serving rather than youth group. This organization, founded about 40 years ago by Richard Schirrmann, owned over 2,000 youth hostels throughout Germany in 1933. These were inexpensive overnight hostels widely used by young Germans on hiking and cycling trips through the countryside. The complete organization was taken over by the Nazis and was transferred to the Hitler Youth. Immediately after the war the Youth Hostel movement began to revive throughout western Germany. Today there are approximately 100 hostels carrying out the original purpose of the movement in the U. S. Zone. Attempts on the part of Military Government to decentralize the Youth Hostel Movement and organize it on a Land basis have only been partially successful. The two original founders and leaders of the Youth Hostels are still considered the "Fathers" of the movement, and their concept of an educational program is limited to that of providing well-maintained hostel facilities and of exposing young people to nature. The Youth Hostel Movement is in danger of being tied to this pre-1914 mentality of romanticism among German youth, unless it draws new and younger persons into its organization. It can be of real service if it permits its hostels to be used in a community-centered program and stimulated educational studies in nature.

Miscellaneous

Besides the youth organizations described in detail above, there are a larger number of small local groups. These vary from the many cultural groups to the local GYA centers, including innumerable German-American discussion groups held in the homes of American families in Germany. The 38,000 members of cultural organizations mentioned in the statistics represent only a small percentage of those persons engaged in folk dancing, singing, marionette shows, instrumental ensembles, theatrical and art groups. German youth always has been, and undoubtedly will be, adept at these skills, as is indicated by the importance this type of activity plays in every organization's program, as well as for the non-organized youth. It is interesting to note that at an exhibition for youth in Hesse in September 1947 the majority of prizes were won by young people not affiliated with any youth organization.

Only one official international work camp was held last year in the U. S. Zone, although a greater number were sponsored in the British Zone of occupation. Over 60 young persons from six foreign countries participated in this camp of the International Volunteers for Service of Peace (IVSP). It is expected that at least seven international organizations will conduct work camps during the summer months of 1948. These camps are profitable only when small enough to insure a community spirit and only when undertaken by an organization with an educational approach to work camps. Too many Germans have unhappy memories of the compulsory work camps under Hitler to want to engage in anything similar in the future.

Rural Youth

Although those organizations described above have an appeal to young people in the small villages or the country, there is no large organization for rural youth as such. In all of Bavaria, the Land with the largest agricultural population in Germany, less than 1,000 members are enrolled in rural youth groups. In Wuerttemberg-Baden and Hesse also there are small groups of rural youth who carry on a type of program built around their own interests, but rural youth in Germany still constitute a large percentage of young people and the largest category of unorganized youth.

A visiting consultant in this field has suggested that groups of rural youth be organized into two age groups, and recommended that a type of 4-H program be introduced, avoiding, however, the imposition of an American pattern. In cooperation with a special German committee appointed by the Food and Agriculture Council of the Laenderrat, he recommended that students of agricultural schools, members of farmers associations, and similar groups should help rural youth set up a program with the following activities and aims:

- a. Beautification of the village and its homes.
- b. Study and observation of the customs and traditions of the community, and organization of groups for folk dancing, music, and theatre.
- c. Participation in making field tests of crops and conducting inspections and field trips, and encouraging more education in all branches of agriculture in order to intensify production.
- d. Promotion of exchange in the use of farm equipment owned by farmers of the same village.
- e. Assistance in assembling a village library in a village community building.
- f. The education of special worker groups, such as milkers, home economics, bee-masters, etc.

Jugendringe

In every Land youth councils have been formed in which all youth organizations meet to exchange ideas. These councils are usually called Jugendringe (Youth Associations), although some groups prefer Jugendparlament. The function of these Jugendringe has varied from cooperation for a specific job, such as a "Youth Day", to the setting up of a permanent organization destined to maintain a constant exchange of information between the adherent members. In some places the Jugendringe have developed alongside the semi-official youth committees; whereas in others, the Ringe act as advisors to the youth committee, the Jugendpfleger or the Jugendamt. In Hesse alone there are over 20,000 young people in youth rings throughout the Land. The Youth Ring for Bavaria in Munich is a particularly good example of a joint cooperative effort of the youth organizations and the youth officials in the government. In Wuerttemberg-Baden the Youth Ring has become a type of youth parliament in which political parties often line up on controversial issues.

V. CAMPING

Summer camping in Germany has always been popular with young people. Under the Nazis, special emphasis was put on large summer camps, so that 600,000 young Hitler Youth spent an average of three weeks in a camp in 1938. The program in these camps was designed to give young Germans an experience in outdoor living and to make them better members of the state.

In the first year of the occupation, German youth were still too much at odds to do much organized summer camping, but the summer of 1947 found practically every youth group, without exception, conducting one or more summer camps for its members. This would have been impossible without the excellent cooperation and assistance from the U. S. Army, particularly in the release of surplus equipment. In the U. S. Zone over 250,000 young persons participated in camps ranging in size from 10 participants to two or three thousand, with the average camp having about 100. For detailed statistics see the end of the report.

At the beginning of the 1947 camping season certain leaders questioned the advisability of trying to conduct any camps at all because of the overwhelming problem of obtaining food and equipment. Fortunately, it was possible to obtain the release of over \$1,500,000 worth of Army excess equipment, which was sold through the German economy to youth groups. Although paper work on this release was initiated in late 1946, the first equipment was delivered only at the beginning of the camping period in June. The uncertainty of obtaining even this made many Germans hesitate about planning camps. Some confusion was caused by a mix-up in shipment - tents were sent without posts or poles, tarps were received instead of tents. But on the whole this equipment meant the difference between camps and no camps. Food was naturally a major problem, but finally through a combination of German and foreign aid this tremendous factor was overcome. Assistance was received from German officials

(In Bavaria alone more than 4½ million supplementary food rations were allocated to campers), from the Hoover Feeding Program, welfare organizations (Cralog, Swiss and Swedish aid), U. S. Army units and, finally, donations from friendly farmers. Army GYA units supplied invaluable transportation and other assistance.

Before the camps opened virtually every group held a number of leadership training courses for its potential counsellors and leaders. Some of these had far-reaching effects on the programs of the camps themselves. The Horstedter Sand Training Camp, at which were representatives of all camping groups from Bremen, and the Ruedesheim Training Camp for Hesse, were particularly outstanding. A number of training courses were also held dealing solely with the techniques of camping.

The types of camps conducted can be divided into four categories:

- a. School camps - an extension of the class room.
- b. Recreational camps organized by the Kreis Youth Committee.
- c. Camps sponsored by youth or sports organizations.
- d. Camps for under-nourished children.

In general, the camps conducted throughout Germany during this past summer were a reflection of the organizations sponsoring them - some were well planned and had good programs; some had good facilities but no programs; still others had poor facilities and good programs. The programs varied a good deal depending on the group sponsoring the camp. In some there was no scheduled program, and young people did pretty much as they pleased. In others one or two leaders set up the whole program in advance and ran it without any consultation with the campers themselves. This was true in some of the church-run camps, which included a great amount of Bible study and religious lectures - up to three hours daily. The Falken and FDJ called their camps "Young Republics" and attempted to form completely self-sufficient communities run on an elective basis. Typical of programs in the latter camps are the following lecture subjects: "Thirty Years' War", "Development of German Youth Movement", "School Reform", "Development of Trade Unions", "Can War Be Prevented?" and "The World Federation of Democratic Youth". Political parties were usually invited to send speakers. Sports and games naturally played a prominent part in all camps, and in some instances contests were held between campers and the young people in neighboring communities.

One of the finest developments in furthering camping was the bi-weekly train run under Military Government sponsorship from Berlin to Western and Southern Germany. Only those youth organizations were authorized to travel which were invited by a corresponding group to an organized camp in the U. S. Zone. More than 2,000 young Berliners thus had an opportunity to spend two weeks in camps outside of Berlin. Special mention should also be made of the stimulus given to camping by

Mr. Elmer Ott of the American YMCA and the American Camping Association. Mr. Ott spent six months in Germany from March to September 1947 and gave his whole time to leadership training conferences and working and living in camps. His influence was felt far beyond his immediate contacts.

An evaluation of the summer camping season of 1947 indicates that it was far more successful than anyone had even dared to hope in the spring. From a purely nutritional point of view - of extreme importance in Germany today - the health of the majority of campers improved considerably. Gains in weight up to 15 pounds per person were recorded at some camps. This alone would justify the efforts and the trouble of running summer camps. However, in connection with this factor, one must note the disproportional role of food and eating in all camps. A report from an observer who visited over 15 camps stated: "Eating developed into something approaching a sensual orgy, with rituals often built up around meal time, with food the main topic of conversation among campers and unfortunately the camp leaders. In the future this danger can be partially combated by better program planning and by pointing out to camp leaders the psychological implication of permitting the "cooking pot" to become the center of conversation."

Many of the summer camps were coeducational, which gave rise to a certain number of problems, which were frankly discussed and usually satisfactorily settled. Mixed camps were particularly favored by working class groups (Naturfreunde and Falken), which have a coeducational camping tradition. However, most of these camps had an almost total lack of feminine leadership. A camp specialist in one of the Land Military Government offices remarked: "Cognizance must be taken of the fact that such coeducational camping required additional planning and supervision. There is also the problem of furnishing trained, reliable leadership for the girls. The girls not only need supervisors but also counsellors for guidance and advice. There is need for feminine leadership in the girls' activities program, as well as for a possible emergency or accident. It is not a matter of keeping the sexes apart, but of using the camping period in a constructive manner."

If from a physical point of view the camps were successful, reports from the field indicate that they were totally inadequate as an educational experience. The few camps which strove to produce educational values were hindered by a lack of "know how" and methods on the part of the leaders. Certain skills were taught, but practically no attempt was made to use the camping period as a means of building a community in which all campers might participate in the planning of the camps and not be merely passive recipients of a program planned by others.

A positive result of the camping season was the organization of the camping associations in the various Laender of the U. S. Zone. During the winter of 1947 - 1948 camping enthusiasts met at regular intervals and drafted a constitution by which minimum standards might be introduced for all camps. Although these associations are still in their infancy, it is hoped that they will develop in two or three years into organizations which will be able to raise the general level of camping in Germany, particularly from an educational point of view. Camping in Germany has a

good tradition and can make a wholesome contribution if the understanding and social-educational values the young people gain by living together in a summer camp can be transferred to their life during the rest of the year. Already a number of promising young leaders have "come to the surface" through their camp experience. For such people a well-run summer camp may be the first step into more prominent youth work.

VI. LITERATURE, RADIO AND FILM

Most of the 25 youth publications appearing in the U. S. Zone were licensed over a year ago, but there is still need for other youth magazines, in addition to a better geographical distribution of the existing ones. Lack of paper and newsprint have been the detaining factors in an increase of youth publications.

The youth magazines in Germany today represent a unique journalistic development. A few are organs of a confessional or political group ("Baustein", "Ende und Anfang", "Junge Welt"), but the majority are written for the general youth population. A quick glance into magazines in this category reveals that these are intended primarily for young people over 18, and, therefore, can be considered "youth magazines" only because a few articles deal with specific youth questions. Most of these magazines treat the "Youth Problem" in Germany from an adult point of view. However, there are some excellent "Readers' Contributions", which give young people a chance to express themselves. The articles on foreign countries are poor, mainly because of lack of material, but all the editors have expressed a desire to arrange a regular exchange with youth magazines in other countries in order to improve the international aspect of their work.

The majority of the sports magazines are published in the southern part of the U. S. Zone. These give a complete coverage of all sports in Germany and a limited report on international sports. Paper is also a factor, as is noted by the requests for so many pounds of old paper in order to receive new subscriptions. Following the destruction of a newspaper stand, one sport paper appealed to its readers to show more restraint and discipline at the newspaper "Kiosk" when its weekly issue appeared.

A commission on youth publications has been established in Hesse and has ready for printing the first two issues of a monthly review designed to fill the need for a publication in the field of leadership training and program planning. The majority of the material consists of translations of articles taken from U. S. youth publications. In Munich the Bavarian Youth Ring is contemplating a monthly youth digest to provide German youth with news about and by youth in other countries. The printing of both of these vitally-needed publications is at a standstill pending the allotment of sufficient paper.

Another indication of the unsatisfied demand for good reading material was dramatically revealed by an incident in Wuertemberg-Baden when a young boy walked into a Military Government office and threw two piles of papers on the desk. Pointing to the larger pile he exclaimed, "These are the papers which the eastern zone gives us," and then turning to the smaller pile, "These are the papers you give us." It is calculated that 60 percent

of the youth publications read in the U. S. Zone come from the Russian Zone. Two reasons account for this: (a) Excess of publications from that zone, and (b) More appealing youth magazines. Unless extra paper can be allotted to youth publications in the western zone, in several years the German youth will have been osmosized by one-sided information.

The first interzonal meeting of editors of youth publications was held in Speyer (French Zone) at the invitation of the two youth magazines, "Benjamin" (Hamburg) and "Zukunft" (Freiburg i.B.). Fifty-two Germans and about twenty non-Germans participated. Representatives of the youth publications from the Soviet Zone were invited but refused to attend. One interesting observation made was that Germany is practically the only country with so many so-called youth publications. Plans were made at the conference to maintain a permanent office which will act as an exchange medium between the youth publications throughout Germany. A second meeting will probably be held in September or October 1948 in Wiesbaden (Hesse).

Youth programs on the radio have been allotted considerably more time during the past year. In Munich the first "Youth Town Meeting of the Air" was broadcast on 27 September 1947. Similar round table discussions have been presented regularly since that date. During the year a number of "on-the-spot" broadcasts was made from GYA groups.

Practically every youth organization has at one time or another protested against the films being shown in Germany today. The main criticism centers around those American films dealing with war and crime. The Germans regret that they have no opportunity to determine the type of films to be shown their young people. There was considerable negative reaction to the ICD documentary film, "Hunger". Although the idea in the film itself was accepted, Germans stated that the movie was presented in a crude and propagandistic manner. Certain of the youth magazines carried strong, critical articles about the film. Youth and older persons cheered when some of the former German war heroes were shown on the screen.

On the other hand wider use is being made of 16 mm. educational films. Every Kreis will have at least one projector and operator, both of which will be available to youth groups. However, visual aids can certainly be used much more extensively in the future in making young Germans aware of further possibilities of expanding their programs (See end of report for list of main youth publications in each zone).

VII. BERLIN

Because of the peculiar position of Berlin in Germany today - the only area under direct four-power control - and because of certain outstanding developments, it is necessary to treat youth work in this city as a special subject. Naturally, a considerable amount of the foregoing material in this report applies also to the U. S. Sector of Berlin.

In view of the fact that most decisions concerning the four sectors of Berlin require approval of the Kommandatura (the four-power governing body of Berlin), it was only in October 1947 that the first youth organizations in Berlin received permission to operate on a city-wide level. The four organizations applying for and receiving recognition were the Falken, the Freie Deutsche Jugend (FDJ), the Demokratische Jugendverband (DJV), and the Bund Deutscher Jugend (BDJ). The first two are discussed in other sections of the report; it is sufficient here to add that they are the most active in Berlin. The DJV is a loosely-organized group of young people mainly interested in sponsoring cultural activities and discussion groups. It has attempted several times to launch a "Jugendwerk" to raise money for needy young people and tubercular students. Its inspiration comes primarily from the group around the youth magazine, "Horizont". The BDJ is a scouting type of organization, whose leadership has changed several times for political and moral reasons. Besides the four approved organizations, the "Europa Jugend" also applied for recognition, but was refused a license by the Kommandantura. The four licensed organizations and representatives from the religious groups meet together regularly in the Berlin Jugendring. Similar Jugendringe are organized in each Bezirk of Berlin.

The other main event in Berlin has been the establishment of the first full-time leadership training school in the U. S. area of occupation. This school, located in Berlin - Wannsee, is operated under a joint German-American committee with considerable assistance from U. S. sources. The first two-weeks' course opened on 16 February 1948 with 45 young people from all youth organizations in Berlin and from the GYA clubs. Over 150 applications were received for the first two weeks, indicating the great amount of interest in such courses. A new course starts every second week and lasts twelve days. During the weekend intervening between courses, the school is used as a recreational center for younger persons. The purpose of the center, according to an official statement, is to "offer selected youth an opportunity for expanding their outlook by studying important problems under competent teachers and by coming to know people from other nations. Opportunities are offered for improving techniques in music, sport, handicraft, painting and community service, so that better leadership can be exercised in youth centers, in summer camps and in any and all youth groups. Moreover, the center is designed to afford the individual rich companionship and an outstanding educational and recreational experience." There is a full-time teaching staff of six persons and a special part-time staff of a dozen men. The courses are open primarily to young people between 17 and 25 from the U. S. Sector of Berlin, but other applicants are given consideration. Subjects are organized as projects on a progressive basis, and the participant is drawn into the planning of the courses so that his special needs may be met. Theoretical aspects of projects are treated in the morning, practical aspects in the afternoon, while the evenings are reserved for special lectures,

concerts, forums or recreational events. Whenever possible, trips are taken to points of related interest where "on-the-ground" study can be undertaken. Already a number of young people who have taken part in this course are giving active leadership in youth groups in Berlin.

Mention should be made of the poliomyelitis epidemic in Berlin during the fall of 1947, which stopped all youth work for a period of weeks. Youth groups and others aided in the collecting of materials to prevent the spread of polio.

As this report is being written, the city of Berlin has once again become a center of controversy. Berlin youth are particularly responsive to changes and pressures in the international scenes. They feel a special responsibility for solving the problem between East and West, because it is in Berlin that the issues are most clear cut, and it is in Berlin that these issues affect the daily lives of the Berliner.

VIII. EXPANDING HORIZONS

Inter-Land

One of the principal characteristics of all German organizations, whether youth, political, social or religious, is a yearning to unite with larger groups. On the one hand this is a natural socio-political development growing out of a commendable desire to join together with like-minded persons in order to further a common goal. On the other hand it is certainly a hangover from the German nationalistic trait to have "Ein Reich, Ein Volk, Ein Fuehrer." It is a German characteristic to want to start organizations on a national scale before any local chapters have been formed. Every group regardless of whether it is composed of ten people or a million immediately thinks of itself in terms of a national committee.

In spite of Military Government Regulations to the contrary, many youth groups have gradually evolved in the direction of inter-land youth organizations. This prohibition of inter-land organizations by Military Government has been misunderstood by Germans who believed that Military Government disapproves of inter-land or zonal contacts. On the contrary, it has encouraged such contacts, particularly when these have been of an international character. But Military Government desires that local groups develop independently of any domination or control from a centralized headquarters. Although no organization has been legalized on an inter-land level, groups have been permitted to come together on an informal basis to exchange information. The sports organizations have been particularly eager to take advantage of this, and in practically every sports association there is a committee, the main purpose of which is to promote inter-land contests and to set up standards so as to assure equity in the matter of competition.

Practically all of the larger youth groups have held inter-land or inter-zonal meetings, some of which have been large demonstrations such as the Falken meeting in Stuttgart. Others have been small working groups or leadership training conferences such as those of the youth hostels and the YMCA. This is a different type of unity than that imposed from above,

but, unfortunately, a number of youth groups have maintained the traditional German method of organization: domination by leaders at the top level - whether they be politicians or pastors makes no difference - without permitting adequate expression of the individual local groups. On the other hand, one particularly healthy trend among youth has been the development of Jugendringe or Youth Councils on a voluntary basis. Some of these have been Land-wide, whereas a few attempts have been made to organize national youth ring. For details concerning Jugendrings see page 21.

During the past year most youth organizations have held international meetings or conferences in Germany with representatives from corresponding groups in other countries. However, one large international youth conference was sponsored in Bavaria by the Echo der Woche, a Munich newspaper, which brought for the first time prominent international personalities to speak directly with German youth. This conference took place in Munich 28 June to 3 July 1947, with about 100 representatives from foreign countries. Among the speakers invited were: Jef Last, Holland; Rodolfo Olgiatti, Switzerland; Andre Gide, France; H. N. Brailsford, England; Dr. S. Iha, India; Shon-Siy-Sung, China; and Mr. Bakry, Egypt. The visiting speakers stressed the fact that Germany's suffering is not unique, and that other countries (Holland, France, etc.) had also suffered devastation and hunger, and that the important thing now was to forget recrimination and thoughts of revenge and self-pity, and concentrate on working together to build a better world. The German speakers emphasized the fact that they were undernourished spiritually as well as physically, that it was difficult for them to believe and hope for a better world after they had been indoctrinated with false ideologies for so long. The main advantage of such a conference was the possibility it afforded young Germans to hear directly the ideas and thoughts of prominent persons from abroad. It will be repeated during the summer of 1948 on a much larger scale. Following the four-day conference in Bavaria, several of the foreign speakers spent some days in Frankfurt a.M. talking with youth groups.

These are some examples of young Germany's attempt to find a mental and spiritual home, that sense of belonging to a greater community, which they possessed so strongly in their Reich of yesterday.

International Contacts

From the beginning of the occupation, Germans exhibited a lively interest in events and people outside their restricted borders. Youth has been no exception to this trend. This is natural, for these young people have been prevented for 10 years from having any cultural exchange with other countries. This interest has certainly been stimulated by the accounts and reports which returning soldiers and prisoners of war have brought from their trips around the world. The fact that Germans in Germany, for the first time in a number of years, have had a possibility of seeing "foreigners", through the occupation forces, has also aided in arousing interest. However, these impressions, although accepted by a large number of Germans as true, are at best superficial in that it is only in rare cases that a soldier or a prisoner of war obtains a correct impression of the country he is "visiting".

German youth leaders have been aware of the contribution which other countries can make and, although at times reluctant to accept new ideas, they have been eager to resume contacts with the youth groups abroad. During 1946 and 1947 only limited trips were possible in spite of the fact that certain sections of Military Government did their utmost to sponsor such travel. The Combined Travel Board was overwhelmed in the summer of 1947 with hundreds of requests from Germans desiring to travel outside their country. It must be frankly stated that it was unprepared to handle these requests rapidly enough to enable the individual to arrive at the conference to which he had been invited. Less than 15 German youth and youth leaders were able to travel to international conferences up to April 1947. In view of the decentralization of the Combined Travel Board on a Land basis it is not possible to obtain exact figures on exit permits, but it is believed that around two to three hundred persons are now leaving Germany monthly for cultural purposes.

Among the outstanding international conferences attended by German youth representatives during the past year are the following:

- a. The World Christian Youth Conference in Oslo, Norway, 21 - 28 July 1947, attended by 15 Germans of whom seven were from the U. S. Zone.
- b. The International Conference of Socialistic Youth in Denmark, 9 - 15 July, attended by seven members of the Falken youth.
- c. A four-weeks' training course for scouts in Sweden, September 1947, attended by approximately 20 Scouts, boys and girls.
- d. Boy Scout Jamboree in France, 7 - 17 August 1947, (although no German scouts were officially invited, some did attend).
- e. The International YMCA Conference in Edinburgh, Scotland, August 1947.
- f. Moral Rearmament Training Conference in Switzerland in September 1947.
- g. Executive Committee of YWCA - Shanghai, China - one German representative.

Besides these conferences of international importance, a number of leaders and young people from the U. S. Zone attended executive and planning committees of various youth groups and participated in training courses in countries bordering Germany, notably Switzerland, Sweden, Holland, and Denmark. Selected groups of young Germans also visited Yugoslavia, Russia, England, and Hungary at the invitation of the governments of these countries. Special mention should be made of the trip to China and Japan, through the U. S., by Frau Oberin Zarnack, former head of the YMCA in Germany and at present director of the YMCA Training School, "Burkhardt Haus" in Berlin. She was the first German to visit the Orient since the war and one of the first to go to the U. S.

Practically all of these trips have been financed and sponsored by private youth serving organizations, since Military Government has had no funds with which to encourage such travel. Furthermore, the YMCA, the YWCA, the Youth Hostels and the Rockefeller Foundation have offered to finance long-term training courses for youth leaders in the United States.

Young Germans continue to write to anybody who will take an interest in them and their problems. A plan was made in January 1947 to channel individual correspondence through the U. S. Office of Education in Washington and group correspondence to the National Social Welfare Assembly in New York. In addition to this, youth agencies in the States have received letters directly from interested persons in Germany. The NSWA reports that it has distributed from its office in New York during the past year more than 10,000 letters from Germany, but that the daily income of such letters has recently dropped from 100 to about 10. Most of these letters have been turned over to its member agencies for distribution among their constituents in the States. The majority of youth organizations in the U. S. have refused to accept letters asking for any material assistance.

There has been a greater number of non-Germans coming to the U. S. Zone to visit special youth groups. Once again the private youth agencies have taken the initiative in inviting, arranging and paying for persons making such visits. During the past year only one youth expert has come at government expense under the three-months' consultant program. Miss Margaret Day was active in the field of community centers and community planning. She stayed on in Germany following her three months' employment as a consultant for Military Government as a full-time advisor to the German YWCA at the expense of the American YWCA.

Mr. Busche, a visiting expert to the Food and Agriculture Branch, Economics Division, Military Government, was extremely helpful in working with German committees dealing with rural youth problems. His suggestions are included in another part of this report.

Funds have just become available at the end of this reporting period to pay for the expense of non-German experts who come to Germany at the invitation of Military Government. Individuals have been invited for a short period to do a specific job such as lecturing in leadership training schools or assisting with publications and program material.

It is not possible here to mention the names and the organizations of all those who have contributed to expanding the mental horizons of young Germans. Many persons have come on short-term visits, a week at a time, to visit a particular group or to see a special person. During one 30-day period, 15 March to 15 April 1948, youth activities officials of Military Government recommended 35 requests for entry permits to Germany. All such persons have had a part in renewing the personal ties between individuals upon which broader cooperation is built. Members and leaders of practically all existing youth groups in Germany have benefited by such visits, and the "foreigners" in turn have been able to obtain a first-hand picture of the handicaps and needs of German young people in this third year of occupation.

Some youth agencies from abroad have lent personnel to German youth organizations for periods from six months to two years. By staying at least six months it has been possible for these individuals to make a lasting impression upon a particular group. One Land Military Government Office reported that there is a growing realization on the part of the German population that nearly every successful program and project has been sponsored or influenced directly or indirectly by an individual or organization from outside Germany. The assistance which these persons from private agencies have given to Military Government and the whole progress of youth activities in Germany cannot be overemphasized. These individuals, often living on German rations, have contributed in a manner which no Military Government official could do. Their continued assistance in Germany is essential. Following are the names of some of these specialists, together with their particular field of activity.

Two persons from the World's Bureau of Girl Scouts, Miss Gertrude Bruns (an American) and Miss Kirsten Hardenburg (a Swede), have alternated during the past year in assisting the formation of girl scout groups. The difference between the development of the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts is due largely to the influence of these two persons. Where the Boy Scouts have had continuous trouble finding good leaders, and have been influenced by illusions of national grandeur, the Girl Scouts have quietly and seriously developed small groups with roots deep in the local community. A trip to Sweden of 10 girl scouts from the U.S. Zone certainly stimulated the movement. But a representative of the World's Bureau was present to guide and advise these future leaders and to follow up on the skills learned at the conference.

As noted above, Miss Margaret Day, has stayed on in Germany as a full-time representative of the American YWCA. In addition to her, the YWCA has sent one of its top leaders in the person of Miss Fay Allen to work with YWCA groups. While Miss Day has concentrated her efforts on establishing a community center in Berlin, Miss Allen has been particularly helpful in the area around Stuttgart. Besides these two American women, the Swiss YWCA has lent Miss Margaret Bugster to the German YWCA in Frankfurt and Darmstadt. She has been instrumental in obtaining wooden barracks from Switzerland to be used as a youth center.

Under the camping section mention has already been made of the outstanding contribution of Mr. Elmer Ott from the American Camping Association and the American YMCA. Largely through his inspiration, Laender Camping Associations developed throughout the zone. Also through his influence many Germans learned that camping can be an educational as well as a recreational experience.

Three liaison representatives from the World Council of Churches are at present in Germany advising and giving assistance to Protestant youth groups. One representative, Mr. Howard K. Hammelmann, is concerned with the summer camping program and the training of leaders in Wuerttemberg-Baden; the second, Mr. Chester P. Baird, is helping to coordinate the work of the Christian youth in the Nuremberg area (Bavaria) with larger Christian youth programs in other countries; and the third, Mr. Carl D. Merryman, is concentrating his efforts at the Vilbel Boys Town 'Hesse) and assisting leadership training courses.

Mention should also be made of the Quaker teams operating in the U. S. Zone. Although their work is considered mainly welfare, they do a great deal of educational work with young Germans. They have established active centers in Berlin, Frankfurt and Darmstadt.

Finally, one should note that the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris has gone on record as stating that it is ready to incorporate German youth in its plans of reconstruction.

Representatives from all these above-mentioned organizations have given generously of their time to other youth groups in addition to concentrating on assistance to their own particular organization. In view of the fact that all Americans in Germany are apt to be looked upon as official representatives of the U. S. government, representatives from private youth serving agencies have had to repeatedly interpret their position to Germans. They have had to stress that they do not represent official U. S. opinion but speak only for themselves or for their organizations. The best contribution these persons can make to the development of youth work in Germany is through advice on methods and content of the program of the youth groups they are connected with. They must guard against becoming messenger boys who plead the cause of exit permits or other minor details in Military Government offices.

It is certain that there will be more cultural exchange between Germany and other countries in the future as permissions and travel grow easier. But such cultural exchange in itself is no guarantee that German youth will become more "democratic" or will find a place among the youth of the world. Of this there can never be any assurance, but it is certain that by widening the mental, spiritual and physical horizons of young people - Germans and other alike - a better appreciation of each other's problems may develop along with a will to understand.

IX. NEXT STEPS

From the varied and manifold expressions of activities described in the foregoing pages, certain patterns of group behavior emerge which point toward the educational goals of the future. It is still too early to predict the direction that German youth will take, but one can note certain signposts and danger signals in the development of German youth organizations.

In the first place one must emphasize that the need for a new philosophy of life to give their existence significance is the most basic problem in the redirection of German youth. Many young Germans are still cynical, many are sceptical of the claims of democracy to give them a new faith and a new outlook, and many seek to escape the hard realities of life by participation in activities which have no social meaning. Democracy has failed to challenge the majority of Germany's young people, partly because they do not understand or do

not know anything about it. But the most dangerous thing that could happen to German youth would be for them to accept, uncritically, a ready-made philosophy of life from outside sources. Unless they find their own mental and spiritual place in the world today, they will remain constantly vacillating between various beliefs - with the danger of ending up in a barren nihilism.

If German youth's search for a new philosophy of life is a basic problem, leadership training in educational group work methods is the most critical need in the field of youth work. Without opportunity to study new group methods and to observe youth organizations in democratic countries, German youth leaders will gain no new vision or new skills. The establishment of training centers under the joint supervision of Military Government and German agencies is essential. The sending of youth workers to America or other European countries for study and observation is another "must". No group needs this training more acutely than the women in the youth field, whose present scope and professional opportunities are limited to subordinate positions in most organizations.

A certain number of difficulties have also become evident and if allowed to continue may submerge the individual in the mass instead of giving him the opportunity of self-expression. One of these difficulties is the tendency toward centralization, which results in control or domination of local organizations by one or more individuals. Such control stultifies local initiative, makes for conformity of thought and action, and perpetuates the pattern of leadership which characterized the Hitler Youth organizations. To offset this, Military Government has given support to local organizations and encouraged those organizations which stand for the principles of local initiative and autonomy.

Another problem which emerges is the inclination on the part of many political and religious leaders to "use" youth groups as a channel for indoctrination of particular views. This point of view consciously or unconsciously leads to the subordination of the needs of the individual member to the ends of the group. This attitude of authoritarianism or propaganda must be replaced by an educational attitude which gives first and major emphasis to the moral and social development of the individual members. One reason for this authoritarian attitude is that too many leaders have little knowledge of how to use group methods to contribute to the growth of young persons. Most of the leaders are familiar with the techniques of mass meetings dominated by one or two individuals, but greater emphasis must be placed on the essential and basic procedures of acceptable group work: committees, interest groups, work shops and counseling of individuals. The leaders must learn that they are not little "Fuehrers", but counsellors.

Another major problem is the tendency of many organizations to limit their activities only to their own members, without regard for those "outside the Pale." There is need for more cooperative community planning for all youth. Today there are large segments of the youth population which are not affected by any extra-curricular youth education, especially the rural youth, refugees, university students and youth working in industry. In view of the proletarization of Germany - through wholesale destruction and impoverishment - those groups with a social message to all youth should be encouraged.

Finally, one must realize that youth in Germany is acutely sensitive to the currents of political tension and social struggle and reflect in their mood and activities the uncertainties and discouragements of the contemporary scene. Any important event - foreign ministers' conference, tension between occupying powers - is immediately reflected in the attitude and interest of young people. Until there is more assurance of a relatively stable future, German youth will remain with no sound "today", vacillating between his "yesterday" and "tomorrow".

X. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A.C.A.	- Allied Control Authority - Four Power Body to Government for all four zones.
Berlin, U.S. Sector Bezirk	- Area of Berlin occupied by U.S. Forces.
Craalog	- District (either city or larger governmental area).
Dollar Reorientation Fund	- Council Relief Agencies licensed to operate in Germany.
Einheitsverband	- A U.S. dollar fund provided through the Civil Affairs Division, War Department, Washington, D.C. to strengthen and intensify the reorientation program in Germany.
EUCOM	- Single, centralized association (usually applied to sports).
Fachverband	- European Command.
GYA	- Branch association.
I.C.D.	- German Youth Activities, U.S. Army Assistance to German Youth.
Jugendamt	- Information Control Division.
Jugendfuersorger	- Youth office in a Kreis or City.
Jugendleiter	- Youth welfare worker.
Jugendpfleger	- Youth leader (Youth Activities or Welfare).
Jugend Ring	- Youth worker.
Kreis	- Youth council or association.
Kreis Youth Committee (KYC)	- County (260 in U.S. zone).
Kommandatura	- A committee in each Kreis set up for the purpose of coordinating and promoting youth activities.
Land	- Four Power Body for government of all Berlin.
Land Youth Committee (LYC)	- State (Four in U.S. Zone: Bavaria, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Hesse, Bremen)
Landessportverband	- Same as above except for the area of a Land.
Laenderrat	- Land sport-association.
M.G.R.	- Council of States.
OMGUS	- Military Government Regulations.
Reichsmarks Reorientation Fund	- Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)
U.S. Zone	- A fund made possible through the accrual of RM profits from the sale of overt Military Government newspaper publications.
	- Area of Germany occupied by U.S. Forces.

XI STATISTICS

The attached statistical tables are self-explanatory, although certain comments are necessary in order to explain apparent discrepancies. Due to inadequate reporting from both the Kreis Youth Committee and the youth organizations figures fluctuate from month to month. As already mentioned certain religious groups refuse to give membership figures. Sport groups tend to report adult as well as youth members. Finally, there is some overlapping in the membership figures as the same person may be reported under several groups.

During the year the monthly report Form MG/ED/2F has been revised so that it is now only a short narrative report. A fuller statistical report (MG/ED/20 F) is received quarterly.

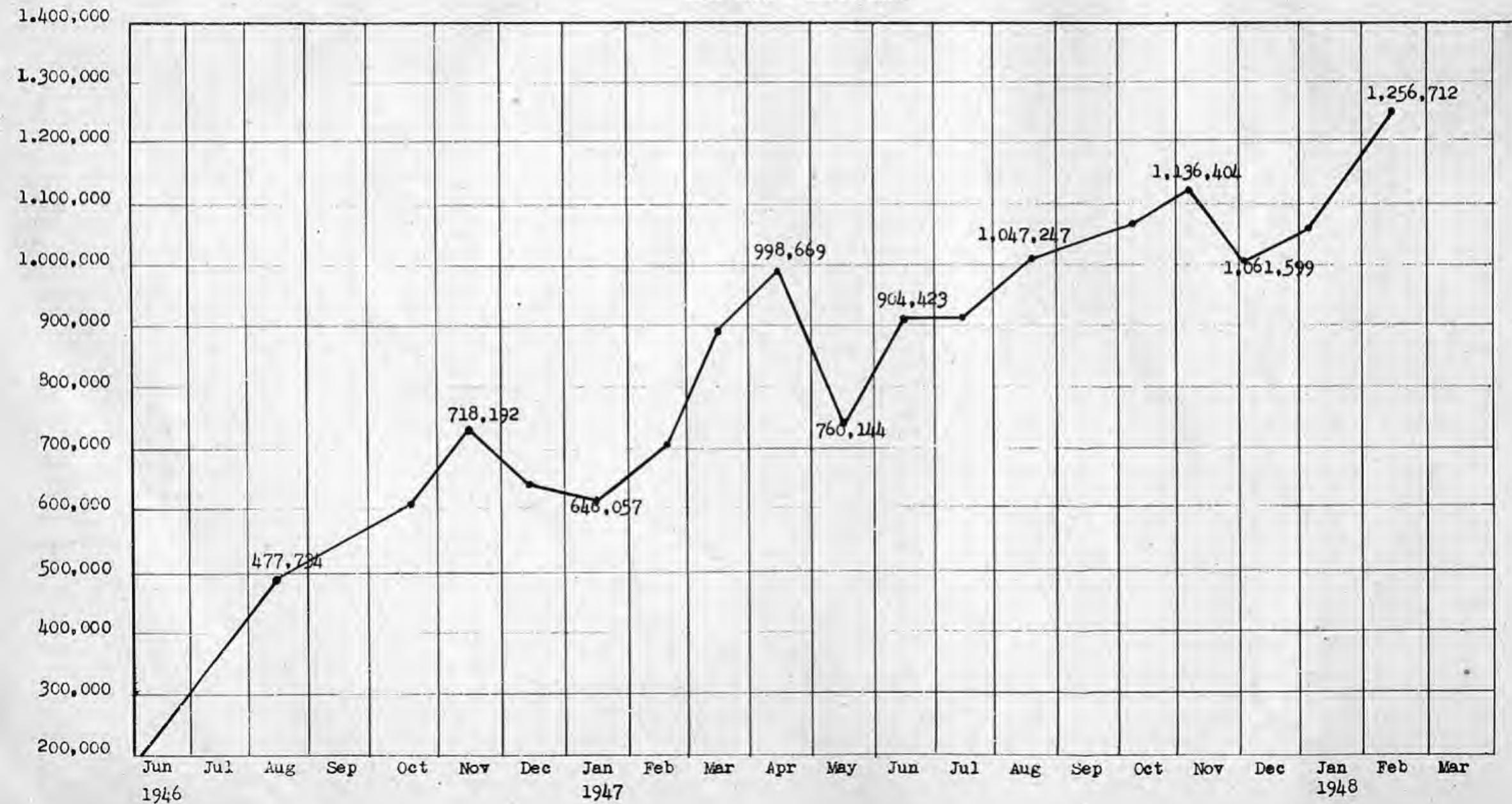
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1. Growth of Membership in Organized Youth Groups

U.S. Zone

June 1946 - March 1948



2. Membership in Organized Youth Groups by Interest
 U.S. Zone
 May 1947 - March 1948

	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	March
Religious	353,397	393,924	414,598	435,492	439,892	443,502	454,770	446,349	478,453	468,770
	46.49%	43.56%	43.0%	42.5%	40.9%	39.7%	40.0%	42.0%	43.1%	37.3%
a. Catholic	219,714	242,284	260,240	275,133	279,699	284,854	288,438	286,077	295,075	289,686
	28.9%	26.79%	27.1%	26.2%	26.0%	25.4%	25.3%	26.9%	26.63%	23.0%
b. Protestant	133,683	151,640	154,358	160,359	160,193	158,848	166,132	160,272	183,378	179,084
	17.85%	16.77%	16.2%	15.3%	14.9%	14.2%	14.6%	15.0%	16.55%	14.2%
Hiking	8,621	5,426	6,296	8,463	7,840	9,051	7,378	8,343	8,395	6,518
	1.13%	0.60%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.75%	0.5%
Naturfreunde	6,776	9,461	13,827	14,859	15,124	14,592	15,463	18,106	18,840	18,276
	0.89%	0.05%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%
Sports	278,125	343,424	353,402	399,172	412,375	421,674	435,529	352,859	358,761	478,707
	36.72%	37.97%	37.0%	39.2%	38.3%	37.8%	39.2%	32.7%	32.37%	38.1%
Trade Unions	63,725	74,076	79,732	86,854	94,894	110,724	110,895	116,735	123,552	162,751
	8.38%	8.19%	8.3%	8.4%	8.8%	9.9%	9.7%	11.0%	11.15%	12.9%
Cultural	11,840	26,737	26,962	26,387	29,355	34,301	31,430	29,092	29,926	33,236
	1.55%	2.96%	2.6%	2.4%	2.7%	3.1%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%
Scouts	3,534	3,841	4,552	3,819	4,369	5,017	5,255	5,474	5,637	6,226
	0.46%	0.42%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Falken	8,035	19,571	23,549	25,617	24,265	24,675	21,752	20,988	21,880	33,806
	1.05%	2.16%	2.3%	2.5%	2.3%	2.25%	1.9%	1.9%	1.97%	2.6%
Freie Deutsche Jugend (including Freie Jugend- gemeinschaft)	3,597	5,183	9,047	8,275	8,760	9,404	9,658	11,913	12,096	9,261
	0.47%	0.57%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%	1.09%	0.7%
Others	21,490	22,780	24,520	38,291	38,678	41,850	44,474	51,740	50,455	39,161
	2.8%	2.52%	2.3%	3.5%	3.5%	3.8%	3.9%	4.9%	4.55%	3.1%
Total	760,144	904,423	956,565	1,047,247	1,075,552	1,114,790	1,136,404	1,061,599	1,107,995	1,256,712

3. Membership in Organized Youth Groups
U.S. Occupied Area of Germany
March 1948

Kind of Organization	Total	%	U.S. Sector Berlin	Bremen	Bavaria	Hesse	Wuerttemberg-Baden
Religious	468,770	37.3	17,792	7,932	246,096	102,507	94,443
a. Catholic	289,686	23.0	7,057	1,865	196,430	49,058	35,276
b. Protestant	179,084	14.2	10,735	6,067	49,666	53,449	59,167
Hiking	6,518	0.5	-	-	632	3,711	2,175
Naturfreunde	18,276	1.4	947	99	8,899	3,786	5,145
Sports	478,707	38.1	157	21,243	118,695	142,600	196,012
Trade Unions	162,751	12.9	11,845	7,649	70,731	7,120	65,406
Cultural	33,236	2.6	1,143	-	12,371	18,680	1,042
Scouts	6,226	0.4	842	172	2,288	2,156	768
Falken	33,806	2.6	1,767	204	9,531	7,347	14,957
F.D.J.	9,261	0.7	1,461	313	2,040	2,873	2,574 *
Others	39,161	3.5	-	7,290	4,927	22,533	4,411
T O T A L	1,256,712	100.-	35,354	44,902	476,210	313,313	386,933

* Freie Jugendgemeinschaft

Number of
Organized Youth Groups, Youth Centers and Youth Hostels
March 1948

	Total	U.S. Sector Berlin	Bremen	Bavaria	Hesse	Wuerttemberg-Baden
Youth Groups	8,852	79	73	3,198	2,854	2,648
Youth Centers	753	41	6	443	211	52
Youth Hostels	89	0	1	36	27	25

4 a. Distribution of Youth Groups in Bavaria by type

as of 31 December 1947

Explanation:

26 kinds of youth groups with 454,114 members - 100 %

1.	Catholic Youth Association	182,508	-	40.30 %
2.	Sport Youth	119,274	-	26.20 %
3.	Trade Union Youth	55,378	-	12.10 %
4.	Evangelical Youth	43,754	-	* 9.68 %
5.	Falcons, socialistic youth	8,794	-	1.94 %
6.	Nature friends	8,403	-	1.87 %
7.	Kolpings' Youth	6,295	-	1.32 %
8.	General youth groups	6,282	-	1.31 %
9.	Mountain Clubs	3,280	-	0.66 %
10.	School Youth	2,727	-	0.63 %
11.	St. George Boy Scouts	2,702	-	0.63 %
12.	German Boy Scout Association	2,588	-	0.62 %
13.	Free German Youth	2,307	-	0.51 %
14.	Young Men's Christian Association	1,834	-	0.43 %
15.	Youth Clubs	1,383	-	0.30 %
16.	Music and Drama Groups	1,352	-	0.30 %
17.	Rural Youth	736	-	0.18 %
18.	New Germany	725	-	0.18 %
19.	St. Mary's Students' Congregation	722	-	0.18 %
20.	Hiking Groups	632	-	0.15 %
21.	Costume Clubs	499	-	0.11 %
22.	Christian Youth Association	550	-	0.11 %
23.	Christian Boy Scouts	494	-	0.10 %
24.	Christian High School Circle	400	-	0.09 %
25.	Heliand Association	299	-	0.07 %
26.	Quickborn	74	-	0.01 %

4 b. Membership of 36 Youth Organizations in
the City of Bremen

1 April 1948

<u>Name of Organization</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Gewerkschaftsjugend - Trade Union Youth	6,128	1,597	7,725
Evangelische Jugend - Evangelical Youth	1,900	2,090	3,990
Katholische Jugend - Catholic Youth	912	886	1,798
"Kinderfreunde" Bremen	588	1,144	1,732
CVJM - YMCA	1,685	-	1,685
Columbus-Organisation	605	675	1,280
Ortsverband Unterweser-Ems f.Jugendherbergen u.Jugendwandern - Youth Hostels Association	599	678	1,277
Freie Deutsche Jugend - Free German Youth	175	138	313
"Die Falken", Sozialistische Jugend Deutschlands - Socialist Youth	189	117	306
Jugendbund f.entschiedenes Christentum - Christian Endeavor	83	142	225
Bremen Boys Club	212	-	212
Stedinger Jugendclub	105	104	209
Bremen Liberty Club	103	102	205
Jugendchor Bremen-Vegesack - Youth Choir	57	139	196
"Freundschaft Bremen"	58	90	148
Bremer Jugendclub	72	69	141
Kindergruppe "Niedersachsen"	55	85	140
Deutscher Jugendbund	74	60	134
"Freundschaft" Bremen-Lesum	69	52	121
"Kompass", Vereinigung junger Freunde deutscher Kunst und Wissenschaft - Young Friends of German Art	43	67	110
"Roland" Jugendbund	57	49	106
Guttempler-Jugend	47	55	102
"Die Naturfreunde" - Friends of Nature	42	52	94
Jugendgr.d.Evangel.-Freikirchl.Gemeinde - evangelical Free Church	34	49	83
Club der Swing-Freunde Bremens - Swing Club	51	32	83
Kindergruppe "Frohsinn", Aumund	20	62	82
Unity Girls Club	-	70	70
St.Georg Pfadfinder - Scouts (Catholic)	67	-	67
"Segelfreunde" Bremen - Sailing Club	45	22	67
Deutsche Jungenschaft	60	-	60
Atlantik-Club	34	24	58
Baseball-Club Bremen v. 1946	43	14	57
Hanseatenclub	32	23	55
Jugendgruppe Bremer Briefmarkensammler - Stamp Collectors	52	-	52
Club "Oase"	29	23	52
Bund Deutscher Pfadfinder - Scouts	33	-	33

T O T A L 14,358 8,710 23,068

5. Comparative Figures Concerning Youth in the
Four Zones of Germany

	Total Population*	Young People 10 - 18	Members of Organized Youth Groups		Number of Organized Youth Groups	
			1 Nov 1946	1 Oct 1947	1 Nov 1946	1 Oct 1947
Soviet Zone	17,100,000	2,507,692	405,000	500,000	1 Movement	1 Movement
U. S. Zone	16,500,000	2,299,507	718,192	1,047,247	6,621	9,816
British Zone	21,900,000	2,924,987	758,054	839,338	13,846	14,218
French Zone	5,800,000	818,380	93,000	267,000	1,900	2,000

* Census 29 October 1946

6. Summary of camping during months15 June - 15 September 1947

	June/July		July/August		August/Sept		Total Camps	Total Participants
	Camps	Participants	Camps	Participants	Camps	Participants		
Bayaria	20	1,200	300	70,000	150	30,000	470	101,200
Wuertt.-Baden	300	45,000	400	45,000	100	40,000	800	130,000
Hesse	16	4,500	43	14,500	43	14,500	102	33,500
Berlin	1	420	2	595	3	554	6	1,569
Bremen			11	730	2	240	13	970
T O T A L	337	51,120	756	130,825	298	85,294	1,391	267,239

7. Army Assistance to Organized German Youth Groups
November 1947

Land	Falcons		Scouts		F.D.J.		Protestant		Catholic		Naturfreunde		Trade Union	
	Meetings	Participants	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.
Bavaria	411	4,321	245	1,945	66	1,230	528	5,424	1,643	41,552	156	2,405	105	4,510
Hesse	100	1,000	120	534	118	1,587	63	1,389	69	971	38	189	-	-
W/B	141	4,032	70	1,711	8	116	89	2405	104	2,956	4	69	4	85
Others	102	805	28	348	-	-	31	396	13	302	18	347	12	617
GRAND TOTAL	754	10,158	463	4,538	192	3,933	701	9,614	1,829	45,781	216	3,010	121	5,212

8. Participants in German Youth Activities

	German Youth	Mil. Pers.		Civ. Pers.		Germans
		Full-time	Volunteer	Full-time	Volunteer	
Sept 1947	409,570	134	1,313	25	586	935
Feb 1948	366,496	429	577	4	419	845

9. MAJOR YOUTH PUBLICATIONS INFOUR ZONES OF GERMANY

(This list does not include children's magazines, sports or university student's publications)

TITLE	PRICE RM	PUBLISHER	FREQUENCY OF APPEARANCE
<u>a. U. S. ZONE</u>			
Ende und Anfang	0.50	Kyrios Verlag Augsburg, Oberer Graben 4	Fortnightly
Der Ruf	0.70	Nymphenburger Verlag Munich 19, Hubertusstr. 4	Fortnightly
Wir	0.50	Erasmus Verlag Munich 13, Isabellastr. 11	Fortnightly
Horizont	0.60	Horizont Verlag Berlin-Wannsee Dreilindenstr. 52	Fortnightly
Junior	1.00	Paul Meyer Verlag Bremen, Rombertistr. 28	Fortnightly
Der Baustein	0.50	Kreuz Verlag Stuttgart 13, Pflasteraeckerstr. 81	Monthly
Das junge Wort	0.40	Jugend Verlag Das Junge Wort, Stuttgart-0, Werrastr. 2 a	Fortnightly
Der Heimkehrer	0.30	Kreuz Verlag Stuttgart 13, Pflasteraeckerstr. 81	Monthly
Pinguin	0.50	Rowohlt Verlag Stuttgart-W, Auguststr. 13	Monthly
Du	0.30	Volk & Zeit Verlag Karlsruhe, Waldstr. 28	Weekly
Gruenschnabel	?	K.Thienemann Verlag Gerlingen bei Stuttgart	Monthly
<u>b. BRITISH ZONE</u>			
Benjamin	0.50	Verlag Benjamin GmbH Hamburg 36, Dammtorstr. 45	Weekly
Das Ziel	0.20	Oldenburg i.O. Gottorpstr. 19	Semi-monthly

TITLE	PRICE RM	PUBLISHER	FREQUENCY OF APPEARANCE
Ins neue Leben	0.25	Berlin W 35. Derfflingerstr. 12	Semi-monthly
Jugend-Telegraf	0.20	Telegraf Berlin-Wilmersdorf. Babelsbergerstr. 40/41	Weekly
Jugend	0.40	Jugend-Verlag Hannover (20a), Goethestr. 4	Zeitschrift fuer Jugend 14-20 of British Zone.
Jungenwacht	0.50	Oberkirchenrat Kloppen- burg, Oldenburg (23) Gerhard Stalling	Blatt der ev. Jugend
Leuchtturm		Koeln (22c) J.P. Bachem	Monatsschrift der Katholischen Jugend
c. FRENCH ZONE			
Die Zukunft	0.50	Verlag "Die Zukunft" Reutlingen (Wuertt.)	Bi-monthly
Das Ziel	0.40	Verlag Mayence (Mainz) Grosse Bleiche 35 Weihergarten 8 Mainz/Rhein	Bi-monthly
Der Faehrmann	0.70	Christophorus Verlag Hans Hirder Freiburg i.B. Tennenbacherstr. 4	Monthly
Die Kommenden	0.40	Novalis-Verlag Freiburg (Baden) Salzstr. 20	Bi-monthly
Beruf und Arbeit	0.60	Verlag Beruf und Ar- beit, Baden-Baden Sofienstr. 29	Bi-monthly
Wir unter uns	0.50	Jugendpresse Bad Ems (Rheinland)	Monthly
Die Glocke	0.70	Verlag Wilhelm Fehrholz & Co., Baden-Baden, in liaison with Kreuz Verlag, Stuttgart	Monthly
Ja	0.40	Halbeck-Verlag Berlin W 35 von-Koester-Ufer 59	Bi-monthly
Junges Leben	0.40	Werfi-Verlag Berlin-Reinickendorf- Ost, Kopenhagenerstr.	Monthly

TITLE	PRICE RM	PUBLISHER	FREQUENCY OF APPEARANCE
d. RUSSIAN ZONE			
Start	0.30	Berlin Verlag GmbH Berlin W 8, Jaegerstr. 10/11	Weekly
Junge Welt	0.25	Verlag Neues Leben GmbH Berlin, Kronenstr. 30/31	Weekly
NEUES LEBEN	0.60	Verlag Neues Leben GmbH Berlin, Kronenstr. 30/31	Monthly
Die Staffette	1.00	Berlin NO 18 Georgen-Kirchstr. 70 Auslie Ferangst Berlin-Dahlem Rudeloffweg 27	Monthly
Junge Generation		Verlag Neues Leben GmbH Berlin, Kronenstr. 30/31	Monthly

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